

Committed the House of Commons respecting the stamp duty on newspapers. In the evidence taken on this interesting subject there appears to have been some curious information furnished by the manager of *The Times*. The *Tribune*, says *The Times* proprietor had paid £56,000 last year, the average circulation of the paper per day being 39,000 copies; and that the supplement attached to this large number was valued at great pay. He goes on to say, "The value of the advertisement columns of advertisements, and those advertisements pay a certain sum, of course, to the proprietors; that sum is fixed. It is the same on a small impression as it is on a large one." "The value of the advertisements for paper, printing, and so on, fluctuates, and is increased by the amount of circulation, of course there is a certain point at which the two sums balance each other. Suppose that the value of the advertisements is six pence per column, you would know that you could publish as many papers as would cost £800 to manufacture in paper, stamps, and printing, and that if you go beyond that you publish at a loss. That is, of course, about the limit. Beyond the circulation of five or six thousand, however, the circulation is greater the loss, beyond a certain limit." It was asked, "Do you not mean that the profit is less?" To which the manager replied, "No," the greater the absolute loss from a circulation beyond a point at which the expenditure exceeds the receipts, the smaller the other." He repeated, "An absolute loss," and he made the point clear, beyond all possibility of mistake, by taking the instance of the very day before he gave his evidence—namely, May 27,—when the price of the advertisement column was raised, and exactly balanced the expenditure on the paper, and the printing of further copies was stopped. The Government charges paid that day by *The Times* in the shape of paper, stamps, and printing, were £100,000, and £200,000 more for the day's work. I have no doubt in the world that, if there were no considerations beyond a mere desire to circulate the paper, it would double itself within a couple of years;" and at present-time, he said, from the columns of advertisements are exacted half a penny for every word of sense, notwithstanding the supplement.

**THE EXHIBITION.**—On the 106th day there were 50,233 visitors. A cargo of goods to be exhibited has just arrived from Sweden. It is said that many of the articles are of great interest. Assistance has been made for them in the space devoted to Austria, Russia, and the United States.

**IMPORTANT EMIGRANT CASE.**—A case of interest to Emigrant Settlers has just decided at Liverpool. Mrs. Byrne, who had been married to a servant, were entered as passengers by the ship Ashburton, to New York. Mrs. Byrne, it appears, is a widow, and blind of one eye, and, after the party had gone on board, they were objected to by the Captain, who refused to allow her to travel. The Company's gross of New York prohibited him taking out such persons under a heavy penalty. The act renders the captains of vessels responsible for the maintenance of persons landed in New York, who are either insane, deaf, dumb, blind, maimed, or infirm, upwards of the age of 60, under the age of 13, or women without husbands, having families." The Captain of the Ashburton, having received a copy of the act before the sailing of the vessel, refused to take Mrs. Byrne, and she and her child remained in England. Under the Passenger Act, to recover the amount of passage money and compensation for breach of the contract Mr. Aspinall, the barrister, who appeared on behalf of the emigrants, applied to the Court to compel that his client had accepted the complainants as passengers, in ignorance of the act, and said that offers had been made to convey Mrs. Byrne, her child, and servant to New York, via Philadelphia, and also to pay the expenses of their journey, and to indemnify the delay. This they were still willing to do. However, the solicitor for Mrs. Byrne objected to this mode of settlement, and pressed the magistrates for decision. Mr. Aspinall, then, returned to the Court, and offered to return Mrs. Byrne together with a shilling a day each for Mrs. Byrne and her servant, since the ship sailed, and £10 compensation for the delay.

**FRANCE.**

**End of the Lyons Court Martial—Condemnation of the Prisoners.**

The trial at Lyons of M. Gent and others, for an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Government, came to an end on the 28th ult., as follows:

- "The accused were brought in at 12 o'clock, and the judges took their seats shortly after."
- "M. Gaillet, the advocate charged to defend the accused, said, 'I am sorry to see the details of the proceedings of the accusation against him, he would not address the Court, but he had to declare, in the name of all his colleagues, that none of them intended to speak.' The accused had then to answer the questions put to him by the President, and they found nothing disrespectful in it. But they would remain to afford them their counsel if it should be required."
- "The President.—Accused Pasta, what have you to say?"
- Pasta.—Nothing I don't even know why I am here."
- "The President then asked all the accused severally if they had anything to say, and they all answered in the negative."
- "Then, said a profound sentiment, which I share, has rendered unto the eloquent and devoted advocate who was to have presented my defense. I feel convinced that as men of honor, independent and free, and whose conscience is not subject to the state of siege, you will not forget that you render justice in the name of God, of the French people, and of the Republic."
- "The President.—Gentlemen of the Court, and advocates.—You have nothing more to say? And you, accused, have you anything to add to your defense?"
- "The one answered."
- "The judges retired to deliberate at 12 o'clock, and returned into Court between 6 and 7 in the evening."
- "The President then, 'in the name of the French people' (the guard presenting arms), delivered the judgment. The accused, as is usual before Court-Martial, were not present. The reading of the judgment occupied an hour and a half, the details being reported in the newspapers. After setting forth the constitution of the Court, and the names of the judges (one of them a sergeant-major), and the manner in which the trial had been conducted, the President stated the following accusations against the accused:—1. Was the accused guilty of having taken part in a plot at Lyons for the purpose of destroying or changing the Government of the Republic? 2. Was that plot followed by an act committed, or commenced, or attempted, or executed, or planned, or conspired in the same accused guilty of having taken part in a plot, formed at Lyons, for the purpose of exciting civil war by arming the citizens against each other? 3. Was that plot followed by an act committed, or commenced, or attempted, or executed, or planned, or conspired in the same accused guilty of having formed part of a secret society?" As to Gent, there was an additional question:—Was the accused guilty of having been the chief of a secret society? The questions were, that 12 of the accused were not guilty, and that the others, 36 in number, including those in flight, were guilty."
- "The accused acquitted were—Bellecour, Nouille, Aurel, Doulon, Marzon, Pinet, Alcibade, Mallevialle, Tcherresse, Pasta, Caussonnet, Andre, and Esteboule."
- "The condemnations passed on the accused declared guilty were in virtue of article 68, 69, 70, and 71 of the Law of the 28th July, 1834, as follows:—For forming a secret society—the said articles being modified with respect to some of the accused, by article 163 of the Penal Code, 1 and 2 of the Law of Germinal An. 7. These condemnations are as follow:—*For forming a secret society*:—De Saint-Prix, Ode, Longozzino, De Saint Prix, Antoine Rey, Carnier, Salinot."
- "Fifteen years' detention"—Doleuze, Bouvier, Barthelemy, Marecos, Sainbelle, Lamotte, and Martiner."
- "Five years' detention"—Borel, Chervass, Grill, Isidore, Gent, Jean, Fromont, Robert, Maistre, Pierre."
- "Five years' imprisonment, five years' deprivation of civil rights, and 1,000f. fine—Merie."
- "Two years' imprisonment, five years' deprivation of civil rights, and 1,000f. fine—Berold, Jouveine, Peltre."
- "A year's imprisonment, 1,000f. fine, and two years' deprivation of civil rights—Saave, Bonnavren, Chaperon."
- "Six years' imprisonment, and two years' deprivation of civil rights—Impout, Carie."
- "A year's imprisonment and 1,000f. fine—Thourel (by the majority of four)."

Detection is what the French law calls *effraction de domicile*. It is more severe than our law, inasmuch as it includes the offender, after his release, to the surveillance of the police for life."

Just as the President had terminated the reading of the judgement, a loud cry of "Vive la Republique!" was heard.

- "The President.—Whence comes that cry?"
- "Capt. Montoux, the officer on duty—from Le Peloton, Colonel."
- "The President.—Send a commissary to cause justice to be respected. The President then said that the Court ordered the public prosecutor to read the judgement to the accused in presence of the guard assembled under arms, and to the accounts the Court made of the guard assembled under arms, also to twice to appeal to the Court of Revision. He added that the public prosecutor was to see the judgment executed."
- "The public prosecutor then went to the prison and to the judgment."
- "In the vicinity of the court large crowds were assembled, but the military precautions taken prevented any demonstrations, although the crowd, especially the lower classes, caused them after a while to disperse."
- "It is not known whether the condemned will appeal to the Court of Cassation. It is said that should they do so, their sentence must be annulled, as imposed by an extraordinary tribunal, which is contrary to the Constitution."

**The Presidency—Prince de Joinville.**

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* now affects to pretend to know better accuracy the real instigates, writing under date Aug. 24, gives an ac-